1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF16 SW China
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746 Advisory Council. For servicemen, there were the Friends of the Wounded Society and the YMCA Emergency Service to Soldiers. And for general war work there were the China Wartime Relief Association, and the National Chinese Women's Association for War Relief. Foreign agencies, such as the United China Relief and the American Red Cross in China of the United States, and British and Canadian contributions distributed through different medium also helped to aid China in her distress.

746 657 The Ministry of Social Affairs as a department under the Executive Yuan of the Nationalist Government was established in November 1940. Throughout the 1940s, during the war years in Chungking as well as in the postwar years in Nanking, this ministry led and guided the development of public welfare and helped to co-ordinate the work of the many relief and welfare organizations. The following chart will give some idea of the state of public welfare in 1947 in Southwest China.[3] With Chungking as the wartime capital of China, and the Southwest provinces as the base of operations in the long resistance war against Japan, the Southwest Region, in spite of material hardships, made cultural and social progress. This was equally true in public welfare.

3. Chung-hua Min-kuo T'ung-chi Nien-chien [Statistical Yearbook of China], Nanking, Bureau of Statistics, 1948, pp. 365-72.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF16 SW China

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## RELIEF AND WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS IN SOUTHWEST CHINA */
(June 1947)

| Province | Relief Organizations | Farmers' Welfare Socities | Child Welfare Units | Social Service Offices | Employment Agencies | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Independent/ | Auxiliary |
| Szechwan | 571 | 32 | 295 | 181 | 22 | 19 |
| Sikang | 33 | 1 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 1 |
| Yunnan | 160 | 22 | 53 | 6 | 7 | 5 |
| Kweichow | 97 | 22 | 42 | 32 | 10 | 6 |
| Chungking | 78 | 5 | 76 | 21 | 13 | 3 |
| Total | 939 | 82 | 476 | 249 | 53 | 34 |

*/ See Footnote 3.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF16 SW China
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657 On November 9, 1943, China became a member of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA). The Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (CRRA) as a department of the Nationalist Government on the level of ministries, was established in January 1945, as was the China office of UNRRA. In co-operation the two administrations planned and worked on the gigantic problems of relief and the rehabilitation of postwar China.[4] It was extremely unfortunate that peaceful projects of this sort did not continue; their efforts were suspended when the Chinese Communists became the victors on the Mainland of China.

## II. CALAMITIES SINCE 1949

731 Since the establishment of the Communist regime in China, many natural disasters have occurred. Droughts, floods, locusts and other harmful insects, frost, wind-storms, and hail-storms, have caused famines, beginning in the rural districts and spreading through the entire nation. According to one estimate, natural calamities, climaxed by the floods of 1954, affected many millions as shown

4. China Handbook, pp. 538-541.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF 16 SW China
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731 669 and Five-Anti campaigns, 272,800 men were mobilized and sent to fight in Korea from the four southwest provinces. Among the prisoners of war who chose to go to Formosa rather than return to Communist China, 5,184 men were from Southwest China.[10]

## III. COMMUNIST RELIEF AND WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS

657 744 After the Hwai River flood of 1949, the Central Relief Committee was formed (February 1950) under the Government Administration Council as a temporary but integral part of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Later, similar committees were set up in the provinces and municipalities. Their existence, on the whole, have been in name only, and little relief work has been accomplished.[11]

During the convention of the All-China People's Relief Administration of China was organized as the successor to the China Liberated Areas Relief Administration. This was not a government department but a "People's" organization. Soong Ching-ling (Madame Sun

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10. Ibid., pp. 4-5.
11. Relief Work Under the Chinese Communists, pp. 5-6.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF 16 SW China AF16

657 744 Yat-sen) was elected chairman. It was this organization which took over all U. S. charities after the outbreak of the war in Korea. In the organizing of branch offices, four years later it was reported that twenty-three large cities in all regions of China had branch offices of the People's Relief Administration. In Southwest China, branch offices have been established in Chungking and Chengtu in the province of Szechwan and in Kunming in the province of Yunnan. A special provincial branch office was also set up in Kweichow Province.[12] There have been meetings and conferences, but the only actual relief work to date has been the collection in 1950 of 6,800,000 outfits of winter clothing for the flood refugees in northern Anhwei.[13]

464 657 Due to the increase of unemployment, the Labor Employment Committee was established in July 1952 under the Government Administrative Council. Regional Labor Employment Committees were established in August of the same year. Later similar committees were formed on lower administrative levels in the provinces, counties, and municipalities.[14]

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12. Jen-min Shou-ts'e, 1955 [People's Handbook, 1955], Tientsin, Ta-kung pao, 1955. pp. 396-397.

13. Cultural and Social Movements, pp. 6-8.

14. Ibid., p. 8.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF16 SW China
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729 746 according to the same report, out of a total of 209,813 families of "martyrs" and servicemen, 80,174 families were granted substitute tillers during 1951. However, the report also mentioned confused management and inadequate enforcement of this system in many places in the Southwest.[39] Apparently, much improvement is to be desired and substitute-tilling may always remain a source of dissatisfaction among the rural population.

In the cities in the Southwest Region as well as in all other regions, the dependents of "martyrs" and servicemen were organized for production and trained for employment. Statistics covering the cities of Chungking, Chengtu, Wanhsien and Nan-ch'ung in Szechwan Province, Kweiyang in Kweichow Province and Kunming in Yunnan Province, showed 102 organized production units involving 2,139 people and further, that 9,550 people obtained employment through the efforts of the government. In addition, in 22 counties in southern Szechwan Province, 202 units were organized and 3,726 members of servicemen's families engaged in 729 746 production work. For those who were unable 657 to work (as of June 1952), the regional government appropriated relief payments amounting

39. Ibid.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF16 SW China
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729 746 657 to JMP$ 29,409,100,000. About 30 per cent of the dependents of "martyrs" and servicemen received this relief, but later the majority of these dependents were obliged to undertake production work.[40]

[873] Some 3,855 children and minor dependents of "martyrs" and servicemen were given government scholarships and financial aid in the three municipalities of Chungking, Chengtu, and Kweiyang, and 19,371 children and dependents in southern Szechwan were given scholarships, the Communists report.[41]

As a measure of encouragement, the Chinese Communists in June and July 1952 mobilized the populace of the Southwest Region to elect "model dependents" of "martyrs" and servicemen, "model disabled veterans," and "model workers for the protection and betterment of the servicemen's families."[42] Those elected were honored by recognition similar to that afforded "labor heroes" during the Land Reform Movement.

729 874 In September 1954, there were 67 special schools for disabled veterans on the China Mainland, with a total enrollment of 5,000; from these schools, 10,000 graduates had already

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40. Ibid.
41. Ibid.
42. Ibid.